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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2014-32

Imazapic

(publié aussi en français)

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish a Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) for imazapic in or on sugarcane cane to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Imazapic is a herbicide not currently registered for use in Canada.

The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when imazapic is used according to label directions in the exporting country. The Agency has also determined that such residues will not be a concern to human health and is proposing to legally establish corresponding MRLs. A MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the Raw Agricultural Commodity (RAC) and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for imazapic is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs in Canada are as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Imazapic

| Common name | Residue definition | MRL (ppm) ¹ | Food commodity |
|-------------|--|------------------------|----------------|
| Imazapic | 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, and the metabolite 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl]-5-(hydroxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid | 0.02 | Sugarcane cane |

¹ ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for imazapic in Canada with corresponding established American tolerance and Codex MRLs.¹ American tolerances are available in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

**Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs
(where different)**

| Food commodity | Canadian MRL (ppm) | American tolerance (ppm) | Codex MRL (ppm) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sugarcane cane | 0.02 | Not Established | Not Established |

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for imazapic up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Residue data for imazapic in sugarcane were submitted to support the MRL on imported sugarcane. In addition, a processing study in treated sugarcane was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of imazapic into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for a MRL for imazapic was based on the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label direction in the exporting country from submitted field trials, and the guidance provided in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's MRL Calculator. MRLs to cover residues of imazapic and the metabolite M715H001 in and on sugarcane are proposed as shown in Table 1. Residues in processed commodities not listed in Table A.1 are covered under the recommended MRL for the Raw Agricultural Commodity(ies) (RACs).

Table A.1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits

| Commodity | Application method/ Total application rate (g a.e./ha) | Preharvest Interval (days) | Total residues ¹ (ppm) | | Experimental processing factor |
|------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Min | Max | |
| Sugarcane stalks | Pre-plant incorporated/ 245 | 150-365 | <0.02 | <0.02 | Not applicable ² |

¹ Total residues = imazapic + the metabolite M715H001.

² Residues of imazapic and the metabolite M715H001 were not quantifiable in sugarcane stalks following treatment at exaggerated rates.

Following the review of all available data, the MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of imazapic and the metabolite M715H001. Residues of imazapic in sugarcane at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.